BY BULGOR & PRICE, PROPRIETORS, to show a laws on bushess ment be addressed. JAS. PULTON, Bettor. .. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Torms of Subscription. Weekly, six months, invariably in advance, \$10 00 Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance, : \$25 00

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WANTING TO PURCHASE, GOOD COOK WOMAN, 25 to 30 years of age. One A that can come well recommended as a No. 1 Cook the highest price will be paid. Apply to

E. HANSLEY.

NOTICE TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS. IN SEARCH OF A SAFE, CHEAP AND PLEASANT LOCALITY TO SETTLE IN. FOR SALE.

THE delightful and commodious residence lately occupied by Judge Shipp, situated in the town of Henderille, Henderson county, N. C. The out buildings are complete, the grounds ornamental and attractive, and bout SEVEN ACRES in extent. Price \$27,000 .-There will also be sold in connection with the above, if degired, a farm of about seventy-five acres, within one mile of the town, partly cleared and partly in original growth. Possession given when desired. There is upon the lot an office lately used as a law of-For particulars address Rev. N. C. HUGHES, Hendersouville. N. C., or GRAHAM DAYES, Baleigh, N. C.

Baleigh Confederate copy 6 times.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE SUBSORIBER having at December term. Court of Pleas and Quarter Bessions, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Wm. Keith, deceased, hereby notifics all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to the enbacriber, and all persons having claims against the esor this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JOHN T. MOOKE,

Administrator.

88-1t-12 2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. SUBSCRIBER having been duly qualified at June term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County as Administrator, with the Wil appexed, of the estate of Wm. Croom, deceased, notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate

payment; and all persons having claims against the same are notified to present such claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

THE JAH, of Onslow, two negro men, by the names of IFAAU and ISUM, who say they belong to the Estate David Williams, Deceased of New Hanover County. The owner or manager of said negroes is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. E. MURRILL, Jr., Sh'.ff Dec. 12, 1864.

L. O. FONVILLE, Wolf Pit, Onslow Co., N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, at New Hanover County Court, December Term, 1864, having qualified as administra-

for on the estate of Robert Gurganious, deceased, here by notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This, the 13th day of December, 1864. OWEN ALDEBMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Administrator

on the estate of Robert Gurganious, deceased, will sell at Point Caswell, Lower Black River, on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1864, one-half interest in a new Flat, capacity of about 20 cords of pine wood, belonging to the estate of said deceased; also, at the same time and place, all the perishable property belonging to said estate. OWEN ALDEBMAN, Adm'r.

PROPERTY FOR REAL IN the Town of Lillington, [Long Creek,] New Hanover

A Dwelling House on the South side of Main street, containing some six rooms with a large Stable and all other critable outbuildings. There is a good garden lot attach-A small Dwelling, adjoining the above, with Kitchen and garden lot attached. On the Morth side and adjoining on the creek, a Still Lot with a large Storehouse known as the Hallett Store, with

and about an acre and a half of highly productive land. Also a large Carriage Shop with a small Dwelling and garden attached, all ou the Main Street. The above property will be rented in the town of Lillington to the highest bidder, on Moneay, Jan. 2nd, 1865, for JOHN JONES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 15, 1864.

From the South. The Charleston and Augusta papers fail to bring us anything from Sherman's army that has not already been published in the Journal. A thousand and odd rumors might be found floating around, one about as reliable as the other. The last reliable information we briefly given.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad Bridge over the Savannah River has been burned, and railroad and telegraphic communication between Charleston and Savannah is suspended. All despatches come through by couriers to the nearest practicable point. At the date of the latest reliable news Sherman confronted Hardce before the lines at Savannah-skirmishing and sharpshooting had been about the only fighting.

This is all we know. Savannah is not invested by Sherman, and Sherman has not been whipped, for there has been no serious trial of arms.

We cannot say whether or not Sherman can take Savannah. We trust and believe not. We think he will be able to effect a junction with Foster on the coasy-probably at Brunswick or Darien.

WE are informed that Sherman's army appeared in force on Sunday last in front of Hardee's Confederate forces at Savannah, but up to the latest accounts, finite, but such news as we find in the Courier, we we publish below :-

given. It is still believed that Sherman is endeavoring to rope, followed by Brazil on this continent, were very natedge down along the Ogeechee river to Genesis Point or urally led to adopt her proclamation without perceiving its

A friend writing from Pocotaligo Dember 11th, gives the following account of affairs in that quarter : "The wires, towards Savannah have been cut and we have therefore no definite news. An engineer from Savan- possibly, to consummate the triumph of the rebellion. nah river says the road is cut between it and Savannah .-We have had no communication with Savannah yesterday at or near the rail read bridge.

Ferry, and is going down towards the city. Our troops in the trenches, including the Gadets, need stimulants. The weather is cold and rainy."

It was also reported yesterday that the bridge over the Bayannah river had been burned

longer or further restriction upon the transmission or has already progressed so far that there can hardly be any doubt that the enemy is perfectly posted as to his coast about the 9th instant,-hence the demonstration made by Foster about that time and since. Of course knowledgment. This protest was also sent to Brazil and there is a certain programme agreed upon, according to other friendly Powers. and this programme the Yankee commanders will try confidence and friendship. These sentiments find their to carry out.

Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1864. \ NO. 13.

but it has been submitted to because of the supposed value to the public service of-keeping every movement in Georgia secret. We see no further end to be served by concealment, and therefore trust that the blockade on the news will soon be raised. It bears rather hard upon the newspapers, but that is nothing.

The Soldiers' Binner. (RECEIVED WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14th, 1864.) Captain Macomber,.....\$10 The Misses Macomber, 40 C. Philips,......100

THE subjoined letter from Gen. James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister at Rio, to the Brazilian Secretary of Charleston Courier, I week daily, and send bill to this State is certainly one of the most undiplomatic pieces men-of-war. All their vessels, consequently, are neithof diplomacy that we remember ever to have seen .-The arrogance of its tone is only exceeded by the com promising character of its statements and the undis guised malice which evidently prompts its wholly unnecessary allusions to England. Webb's dispatch has tate will present them within the time prescribed by law, excited the ire of the Yankee press, and no wonder .-It is the most uncautious utterance of which we can form any notion :-

THE ILORIDA AFFAIR.

LETTER FROM GRNERAL JAMES WATSON WEBB TO THE BRAZILIAN SECRETARY OF STATE-AMPLE REPARATION TO BE MADE, ETC.

> LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Rio Janeiro, Oct. 14, 1864.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowedge the receipt of a note of this date from his Excellency Benor Joan Pedro Dias Vieirs, of the Council of his Majesty the Emperor. Minister and Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, in which be calls the attention of the undersigned to an alleged violation of the mentrality of Brazil, and the offence thas given to its sovereignty by the commander of the United States corvette Wachusett, in captaring in the port of Bahia an armed vessel-of-war, which, under the name of the Florida, is styled a vessel-of-wer. belonging to certain States of the Federal Union that are now and have been for three years in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and a vessel which the said Government declares has no nationality, and insists, in all respects and for all purposes, that she is a pir-

FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of a private | The undersigned has no official information in regard to ereignty of Brazil, beyond that contained in the note of his Excellency the Minister of Poroign Affairs. He accepts. however, the exposition of his Excellency as exact in all its particulars, reserving, nevertheless, the right to amend any errors which may have occurred in this statement. from the fact that it is only an exparts relation from the

The undersigned, before entering upon a graver interna tional questions to which his attention has been called, fadges that it is competent for him, as an act of justice to his as to whether the people who reb-lled against the government of the United States are actually a belligerent Power, and not a band of rebellions traitors against the gov ernment to which they owe allegiance, of which they always formed a part, and from which, for purposes of war or peace, they were never separated. The facts of the case regard to their pretensions to constitute a belligerent Power against the United States are here considered. The war now waging between the government of the United States on the part of the Southern people on the other. commenced on the 12th of April, 1861, and was known in England about the 1st of Kay in the same year. Bix days afterwards Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons that probably the English government would recognize these rebels as a belligerent Power, and fifteen days after the English government received notice that a rebellion had broken out in our ocuntry—a misfortune to which all nations are subject, and from which neither England nor Brazil are exxempt—the Queen of England, by proclamation, recogn zed those in rebellion against the government at Washington as a belligerent Power, and as possessing in her ports all the rights and privileges of belligerents-thus considering them in every respect equal to those against whom they rebelled. In brief, England degraded the govargment of the United States to the level of those who are in open rebellion against its authority, and elevated the rebels to a position of equality with a powerful nation, with Warehouse and Office, also a smaller Storehouse and Office | which she had professed a disposition to entertain the most triendly relations, both commercial and political. This act of the British government was as much a casu elli as would have been the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Confederate States.

It would unquestionably have been so considered, if France and other European Powers had not immediately sustained the great injustice of England, to which Brazil also, as soon as possible, gave her sanction and approval. The undersigned does not undertake to say that, by adopting such a course, Brazil was actuated by any hostile sentiment to a neighboring and always friendly power, and one which has always recognized the obligations existing betweer herself and the States of this continent, to sustain reciprocally the American system of politics as distinct from that of Europe. It is quite probable that she so proceeded, because it is the custom of Brazil to follow a policy in accordance with that recognized by the European lowers. Nevertheless, I cannot but regard the act as precipitate, badly inspired, and a manifest injustice to a neighboring and friendly Power. Let your excellency now ask yourself what would have been the sentiments of Brazil if. have of the position of things at Savannah may be after learning of disturbances and rebellion in the interior of the Brazilian empire, the Government of the United states, without examining into the nature of the rebellion and ignorant alike of its cause or its justification-if any such existed-should unite itself with European Powers to acknowledge as belligerents the rebellious provinces, and thus elevated its rebeis to a position equal to that of the imperial government, glving them equal rights in their

ports as belligerents, and making them in every respect the equals of the government against which they rebeiled. Without the least doubt, such a proceeding would have been considered as a most flagrant act perpetrated by the maritime Powerz against a weaker but friendly nation, and as a good casus bells. Unquestionably Brazil would have so considered it; but, it she did not judge it expedient to declare war against the United States for the perpetration of this outrage, she would still have the right to remonstrate against it as an unfriendly and unjust act, to which ne submitted only because she was not able to repel it. This is precisely what the United States was obliged to do - not being able to declare war against the whole world, and, at the same time, repress a gigantic rebellion. If sho ad thus acted, she would, on the one hand, have secured to the rebels the triumph of the rebellion, and, on the other, involved the dismemberment of a great American Pow er, whose existence is so important for the development of onstitutional representative government, and so necessary to protect the States of the American continent against European intervention. There is no doubt that the intention of Great Britain in acknowledging the rebels as bellig erents-if we consider their principal journals and the nothing more than skirmishing and artillery firing had speeches of their principal men, both in and out of Parbeen done. No general engagement had taken place. indirect means what she could not attain by methods more direct. England has as much right to declare that our acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of our river also deserve my thanks for the courtesies and liberalrebels within two weeks after having heard of the rebellion, as she had to concede to them the rights of belligerents. But she lacked the courage to make this declara-We are still without authentic news from Savannah. A tion in the tace of Europe, and to meet the just indigna- zens. cheering report was in general circulation Monday stating | tion which would have fallen upon her. Instead of this. that a neavy fight had taken place at the junction of the she struck a blow which she well knew might justly be Savannah and Central Rail Roads on Senday, resulting in made a cause of war, but which she size knew we were the defeat of the enemy's forces with heavy loss. No con- not in a position to resent, and the consequences of which thing that will assist will not be amiss. God will bless all Streation of this report was received up to a late hour last | she nevertheless might well believe—as our rebels certainevening. The most reliable information received, states ly did-would be the dismemberment of the great Amerithat there has been considerable skirmishing and fighting can republic. Great Britain being the first commercial at different points near the city, but no particulars are and marnime Power of the world, the other nations of Eu- over the land can testify to the truth. The Express Com-

United States, or to assist the rebels to protract or even. Such was however, the effect of the unjust policy inaugurated by Great Britain. It was adopted without reflection or to-day. Heavy firing was heard this morning in that by ab the Powers of Europe, friends of the United States, direction, supposed to be our gunboats shelling the enemy and also on the American continent by her steadfast friend Two regiments of the enemy are reported at Mackey's of those Powers, but if it had even been the act of a single Runs; next Stoney Bluff, near the line between Burke Point. Our troops are in fine spirits. The latest news | country it would still have given a stimulus to the rebelfrom Savannah is favorable. Sherman has passed Sister's lion. If the other nations had entertained for us the least part of the kindness and toleration that we have always had tervention, would have been suppressed more than two years ago with but a small portion of the sacrifice which We are somewhat at a loss to see the use in any we have been obliged to make, and there would have been crossing places by persons owning land on both sides of the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the several publication of news from Sherman. That commander note of your Excelency and compels the present reply.—
The government of the United States, by the intervention acknowledge our rebels as beligerents, and to concede to them the rights and privileges of beligerents. The whereabouts. He was expected in the vicinity of the same government directed similar protests to all the governments that were induced to follow the example of hogland in their ignorance of the tendency of such an ac-

tendency to place the greater part of our commerce in

The government of the United States particularly in- bonorably represented in the fighting on and for our which, in certain events, certain things are to be done, structed the undersigned to make manifest to Brazil its lines near Savannah on Saturday, and the report is origin in the similarity of their respective constitutions, the

The suspense has become painful to our own people, political obligations on the part of each as neighbors, they being the two principal Powers on the American con-

> Animated by such sentiments for Brazil, the government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a commander in the navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia, and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and promptly than it the act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerfu' nation of the world. But while making this reparation, the government of the United States will offer, without doubt, her amende honorable under protest. She will say to Brazil that she denies in tolo to any nation or nations as soon as sebellion breaks out in the dominions of any friendly Power, and without any examination or investigation whatever, and without knowing or pretending to know the merits of the contest, the right to declare that the rebels constitute a belligerent power, and by means of a proclamation open to them all the ports of the world on terms equal to those conceded to the nation against which they robel. She will maintain that, inagmech as the nationality of the rebels was not recognized, they cannot clothe their ships with the nationality necessary to give them the character of er more nor less than pirates. She will proclaim, as hereto'ore, that a ship constructed in English ports and by English mechanics, and with English funds, armed and equipped by Englishmen, with an English crew to navgate and fight; which goes out of an English port with the English flag, with the avowed purpose of destroying the and political rival-and which undertakes to capture and lestroy the commerce of the friendly Power under the ridiculous pretence that she is a man-of-war belonging to the rebels-without ever having entered a rebel port-is neither more nor less than a pirate, which the nation whose commerce she molests, according to all the principle of equity and justice recognized by civilized and Christian communities, has the right to pursue and destroy in any quarter of the world. But the government of the United States will say, at the same time, to Brazil, that the Powers of the world being in accord against her, though certainly without intention of wrong, and being denied her in ternational rights in consequence of this accord, she finds herself obliged to submit to what she cannot resist, as she has stated to all the nations, including Brazil, of whose desire to act justly she does not doubt. Submitting however, as she has done, because she is obliged to do so, and recognizing the right of those pirates to enjoy the protection in the ports of England and France simply because she cannot resist it, the government of the United States will not withhold from Brazil one jota of that reparation which, under the same circumstances and in her present embarrassed position, she would be obliged to concede to Eng-

The United States, while submitting to the great in igntice which has been done to her, observes the strictest neutrality towards all, and being constrained to acknowledge before the European Powers the new dectrines which, by a glance of the eye and a stroke of the pen, converts the rebel of yesterday into the belligerent of to day, with all the rights, immusities, honors and privileges of the der protest-the new doctrine in relation to Brazil, and will hasten to give her all the Legessary reparation for th alleged violation of neutrality which has happened in this

Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. was not ordered or authorized either by the government of the United States or the undersigned, and it will be regarded by his government as it is by the undersigned, a source of sincere regret that, if such an accident was noces sarily to happen, it did not occur in the waters of a to wer which, within fi teen days after being informed of the regovernment and his country, to make some observations | belien in the United States, encouraged our rebals by granting them belligerent rights-an act which her people approved of and which our rebels considered as calculated to bring upon us all the evils which have since resulted from it, and which might have brought about the dissolu-

> Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the undersigned has no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his government, under the circumstances already stated, disavows, with all his force, the capture of the pirate Florida in the waters of Brazil. In the despatches which he has sent to Washington he ha always expressed his desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two principal nations of the American continent. Such being as the undersigned has no doubt, the feelings

> and intentions of Brazil, as also of the United States he does not apprehend in the least, that these sentiments can be disturbed by the acts of the commander of one of our vessels of war, or by those of an excited people smarting under what they regard us a national injury. In the perfect conviction that the government of the Uni ted States will promptly do all that is consistent with its

proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil, the undereigned asks your Excellency to excuse this hasty note and renews the expression of his distinguished considera-

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

THE Yankess advanced up the Roanoke River to or near Fort Branch, in the neighborhood of Hamilton, Martin County, a few days ago, and also from Newbern to within a short distance of Kinston, but they were driven back in both cases. The report of the capture of Fort Branch, by the Yankees, is untrue.

For the Journal.

Where is our Military Guard ? It is a well-known fact that the public properly scattered over nearly every portion of our town, is guarded by the military, both day and night. One would think that these guards, so extensively distributed, would render it almost impossible for the highwayman, the burglar, or the garroter to accomplish any of his nefarious acts. Such, however, does not seem to be the case. The very Confederate stables themselves are robbed of their animals, causing the stables of private citizens to be gutted to fill the vacancies. The puts are taken off the axles of private vehicles, unless they are under lock and key; stores, houses, gardens and hen-roosts are plundered, our citizens are knocked down. the night-watch fail to repress these acts, and we see noth ing for it but that the citizens should get up a Vigilance Committee, and punish upon the spot all parties caught in the act or known as being connected with or guilty of such acts. Our inferior courts meet so seldom that there is hardly any use in waiting for them.

A CITIZEN SUFFERER. WAYSIDS HOSPITAL No. 5, Dec. 14, 1264. It is much more pleasant to praise than to censure. take this occasion to thank the Railroad officials and Ex press Company, for the many acts of kindness to the soldiers through me. Handreds of boxes and trunks have been sent by the Express Company free of cost to hearly every city in the Confederacy. Barrels and large boxes have been carried with the same rafety as small parcels .-In the name of all the soldiers and their triends at home liberality and the good example they set to others. Any Carolina wish to send for the Christmas Dinner, will be brought safely, free of cost, if properly directed. All the ladies in the city are interested in this dinner. All can, to some extent, help the soldier who has sacrificed the comforts of home to peril his life for the safety of your life and property. Much has been done, but be not weary in welldoing. When the ladies are willing to prepare the dinner. and subscribe to it, as they all do, let every person help them. None but the hungry soldiers passing through here. liament, as interpreters of her views-was to achieve by | who are daily fed, can realize the good that the ladies are doing. No one can regret the assistance given the sacred cause by the ladies in every city. We regret to state that government was obtiterated and the Union dissolved by few donations come from the country. The boats on the

As the arrangement for freight is all made, no one will hesitate to send anything that will assist. Turkeys, ducks, chickens, potatoes, lard, butter, turnips, beef, pork--anyfor fear the soldiers will not receive it. The soldiers all pany can inform those ignorant of the fact .. The vast amounts they have carried tree of freight to different places, have never been published, as some the hands of our only commercial rival, and also without of the largest donors have never permitted their names in the least intention on their part to do an injustice to the print. Christmas is almost here. Do aid the ladies for the

ity to the soldiers. Capt. Bart and Capt. Orrell have both

been vers kind in bringing parcels from Fayetteville, a

town immortal for the kindness and patrictism of its citi-

print. Christmas is simple. Soldiers' Dinner. You will never regret it.
M. A. BUIE. THE SAVANNAH RIVER .- There are seven places o crossing on the Savannah river, between Augusta and Sav ... The first below Augusta is Sand Bar; Brazil. It was not only an unjust proceeding on the part | then Demere's just above the entrance of the Upper and Scriven; Barton's, about the centre of Barnwell Matthew's Bluff, in the upper corner of Beaufort; for others; and if they had shown the same respect for in- Hudson's the next, below, about ten or twelve miles; ternational rights which they displayed toward rebellion then Sister's Ferry, about the same distance lower and civil war, the rebellion, in the absence of foreign inpoints not mentioned that have been used as private time. There is no danger of any number of troops atof the undersigned, protests against the right of Brazil to tempting a passage at these points, though they may be used by scouts or spies sent off to reconnoitre or carry messages to the coast. There are no public roads leading off from them, and they are not marked on any of the maps. - Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.

We learn that North Carolina was prominently and confirmed by the hospital list given elsewhere from the general disposition of their respective peoples, and the "Republican."-Charleston Courier.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863,

ty J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14th, 1864.

Nothing important of a definite character was done in either house of Congress to-day. LATER UNITED STATES NEWS. United States papers of the 12th instant have been re-

The position of affairs at Nast villa are unchanged. Rosecrans has been removed from the command of the Department of Missouri. He has been succesded by Gen.

Some 25 rebels appeared on the river bank, opposite Memphis, a few days since, waved their hats and burrahed for Jeff. Davis. A force of 150 negroes was sent on a steamer about a mile lower down the river and landed .-The rebels ran but were pursued by the negroes till they came to a thick bush where a large force of rebels were secreted. The negroes fled hotly pursued by the rebels .commerce of a friendly Power-perhaps her commercial One report says seven negroes returned; another that none got back. Many rushed into the river and were

A Cincinnati telegram says that there was considerable excitement in that city on the 9th, in consequence of a rumor that Forrest was moving against Louisville.

A telegram from Nashville on the 10th, (midnight) says the Nashville train had not arrived, and was six hours behind time. The cause of the detention was unknown. Gold, on Monday, was 232.

RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAIL

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 14, 1864. Passengers by the Western train to-night, report a raid from Bean Station. They advinced rapidly and entered and train on the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, and an eastern bound passenger train on the Virginia and countered our forces at Zollicoffer, a station on the East Tennessee Railroad, nine miles weat of Bristol, where a

FIGHMOND, Dec. 15th, 1864. FROM GEORGIA. The Evening Whig says efficial information was received this morning that the enemy stormed and carried Fort Mc-

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. HOOD. . The following telegram was received from Gen. Hood

fight was progressing at last accounts.

Allister, on the Ogeechee, yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENN., Six miles from Nashville, Dec. 8th, 1864.

via Mobile, Dec. 9th. HON. J. A. SEDDEN: - About 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th ult., we attacked the enemy at Franklin, and drove them from their centre lines and temporary works into their inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and re. tired to Nashville, closel, pursued by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about 1,000 prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men. Major General Cleburne, Brig. Gens. John Williams, Adams, Gist, Strahl and Granberry were killed; Maj. Gen. John Brown, Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrill and Scott were wounded. Brig. General Gordon was captured.

in officers was excessively large in proportion to the loss | were told to help themselves-a very questionable mode

UNITED STATES NEWS. Northern papers of the 13th inst. have been received. A

fight near Murfreesboro' between Bates' division and Mil. Yankee invaders and plunderers. A Louisville telegram of same date says that Gen. Lyons crossed the Cumberland river on Saturday, with 2500 men.

moving towards Hopkinsville. A Cairo telegram says Lyons captured a transport twenty miles above Fort Donnelson and used her for crossing the

river. The boat, which was loaded with forage, was burned after the Rebels crossed. This telegram says Lyons' force is estimated at 4,000. Breckinridge is reported at Fparta, Tenn , with 10,000

The steamer Dones al, from Port Royal on the 7th, has

arrived at Philadelphia, with news of the destruction of

Pocotaligo bridge by the Yankee forces on the 6th inst .-Foster's scouts had communicated with Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. Farragut has arrived at New York.

Rosecrenz will command the forces designated to ope.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Davis submitted lengthy joint resolutions for the restoration of peace and the Union, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed .-The resolutions propose a convention of all the States, to which shall be referred eleven amendments to the Constitution-one forming the New England States into one section, and another providing for the alternate election of President from the free and slave States. Gold closed at 2334.

CONGRESS

The Senate passed (to-day) the House bill, with an amendment, to define and punish conspiracion against the Confederate States.

In the House the Juint resolution for a recess to the first of January was indefinitely postponed. The confiscation and currency bills were further discussed until adjourn- about mid-way between the Central and Gulf Railroads. ness to very many of our veterans, to ensure an advan-

Hon, A. H. Stephens and the Right of Secession. In a letter of a recent date, which we find in a yards. Georgia newspaper, Hon. A. H. Stephens makes the following clear and emphatic remarks:

right. The charge that I ever, at any time, or on any R. Cuyler, Esq , President of the road. powers by a withdrawal, from the Union whenever | quiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present | ty, the object is to hasten to the hand encounter with her people in their deliberate and sovereignly ex- terminus of the road. pressed judgment should determine so to do, lead of the illustrious and renowned Troup-the cor- side of the Savannah River. rect teachings of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and '99. In these principles I was rear bas been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that easily deliver ten voil ye before the assailants could aded ; by them I have ever been governed in my political | Gan. G. W. Smith is well posted on the other side of | vance fifty yards. Once within that distance, the eneacts, and by them I expect to live and die. Hence when the river, with about 7,000 troops. that end be the establishment of this principle of my. no occasion for the undersigned to express his profound the river, but these could be so used only at low water, States," it will in my judgment more than compensate regret for the unfortunate occurrence which provoked the for the swamps on either side are difficult to pass at any for all the loss of blood and treasure of this war so unjustly waged against her and her confederates, great as it has been or may be. This doctrine once firmly established, will, I doubt not, prove to be the self-adjusting principle-continental regulator-in our present or any future system of associations or confederations of often changed; but principles, never.

(Mass.,) a few days ago. His age was seventy eight. men, giving them, however, a rather wide berth. Our Of course, it will shortly be suppressed.

The Charleston Courier of the 14th inst. contains information and observation led us to the opinion that the following news

FROM SAVANNAH.

We gaote from the "Republican" all reports of interest concerning the war movements in that vicinity: THE " SITUATION."

actively kept up with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at either of our points since our last issue. Everything goes on well, and all are | infantry ; three companies of the 12th New York cavin the best of spirits. The brightest prospects continue alry, and one section of Bruce's New York light artilto present themselves.

The following is a list of the wounded which have been received at General Hospital No. 1, from all points, since

the beginning of the enemy's assault : O M Butler, Company C, 1st Georgia Regulars, left thigh amputated on the battle-field. H D Spangler, Company A, 54th Virginia, left thigh, amputated on the battle-field.

Q Watson, Company C, 50th North Carolina, neck. R Sellers, Company C, 40th North Carolina Battation, in testines, since dead J M Floyd, Company E, 37th Georgia, left shoulder. J P. White, Company A, Naval Battalion, left hard.

J J Blanchard, Terrell Artillery, under right eye.

J Underwood, Company B, Arsenal Battalion, left hand J W Morris, Company A, Augusta Battalion right leg. Lieutenant T W Foreman, 9th Kentucky, mounted infantry, chest. Major F W C Cook, Athens Battalion, head, mortally,

J B Hare, Company C, 38th North Carolina, right foot, J S. Fenner, Company D, 3d South Carolina Cavalry, left breast, dangerously. Sergeant N Baker, Company F, 50th North Carolina,

J R Beard, Company C. 36th North Carolina, left hip. E B Taylor, Company I, 2d Georgia State Line, head,

Assistant Surgeon CP Brown, concussion of brain.
Assistant Surgeon A E Dickinson, fracture of collar Among the casualties we are pained to learn that Major Cook, of Cook's Athers Battalion, received a mortal wound in the head. He was brought to the city in the afternoon, still alive, though in a perfectly unconscious state. During the artillery duel yesterday, a horse which was

tied to a tree became frightened at the noise of a passing shell from one of the enemy's guns, broke loose and ran on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, at Bristol, by the over Assistant Surgeons C. P. Brown and A. F. Dickinson, enemy, supposed to be a portion of Burbidge's command | causing a concussion of the brain of the former and the fracture of the collar bone of the latter. "FOMETHING TO BAT."-There is undoubtedly an abun-

the town at five o'clock this moraing. They destroyed a dance stored away by some of our citizens, who should considerable quantity of government stores. An engine feel a sympathy for their less fortunate brothren, and give what is in their power for their relief. This is no time for boarding up provisions. Our citizens must be supported, and their sufferings demand the mercy of all who are able Tennessee road was captured between Bristol and Abing- to contribute to their scanty supplies. The present diffidon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's numbers is | culties which surround us cannot last long and everything known, but it is supposed to be five or six thousand, a por-Power against which it rebels, acknowledges also but untion of whom are said to yet occupy the place [Bristol.] with the brave and gallant verans in defending our homes The enemy advanced no farther on that day. This A body of the enemy, returning towards Bean Station, en. and firesides from the polluion of a hostile foe, the enemy fight had lasted from nine o'clock until two P M Our rendered secure from future trouble. The question, wherefrom shall we obtain something to eat, is of grave importance, and makes a touching appeal to those who have heavy. A prisoner reported it at several hundred, any kind of edibles to spare. Let every one see to it that That night the Yankees brought up eight piece they are fully discharging their whole duty and all will yet artillary and abuild our position. The be well. We see nothing in the present situation of affairs to discourage us. Everything works well, and with the strong arms of our able commanders enlisted in our defence, we have every reason to believe that the enemy will be driven back and signally defeated. Let every one be encouraged and co operate with our military authorities to the extent of their power.

A disabled soldier who was on a visit to Savannah. and left there on Monday morning, has reached this city, and communicated some statements for the "Cou-

and determination on our side. It was reported that Darkness alone prevented us from gaining at complete the Ogechee bridge on the Gulf road, near Savannah, victory. had been burned by our forces, perhaps too soon, and this had prevented the arrival of some forces who would and could have reached Savannah. It is more than probable that these soldiers may find good work to do, however, on the South side of the Ogechee, as things now go-at all events they can work their way to and

for good service. On Friday we learn there was something of a panic in portions of Savannah, and some croakers were ready and willing to give up. Some of the warehouses and Subsequently a telegram from Gen. Hood says our loss | depositories of provisions were opened and all persons of defending a city, but a good example to be followed in good time and in good order by any who prefer to give or sell provisions to Confederate soldiers and their Nashville telegram of the 12th only gives the details of a families, rather than to hoard them up for raiders and

Whatever the pretext or reason for this opening of storehouses -for which we refer to some remarks of the "Republican" above quoted—there is and was no scarcity of liquor in Savanah, unless perhaps in the hospitals and places where liquor was needed and could be properly used. It is believed and stated by some that the city was in greater danger from spirits than from Sherman; and as this danger has often threatened our citi s and the service, we now state the fact once again for warning and for remonstrance, and we beg officers and editors and citizens concerned to deal frankly and faithfully with the subject, and arrest the evil by signal and prominent examples, if needed, before it is too late. Our army every where has suffered more or less from drunkeness and consequent incompetency of officers and in less degree relatively of soldiers, and our best and bravest men have thus been sacrificed in useless daring

and exposure. As to the fact or extent of the destruction of the railroad bridge and trestling over and near the Savannah River accounts are variant and contradictory.

The shelling of the rail road at certain points on the passing of cars is continued, but so far without notable

The Charleston Mercury contains the following

TIDINGS FROM SAVANNAH. Our accounts from Savannah are still meagre and indefinite, and, at the time we write, very little is known positively in our community, even amongst those best !

posted, as to the present position and prospects of Sherman's army. From parties just from Savannah we learn that, hetween one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sher. tridges for the Spencer rifle. It surely cannot be long man made three distinct charges against our line of before they will be made, and is abundance. works at a point about five miles from Savannah, and Has not familiarity with war yet given sufficient cool-

The Augusta papers mention that Sherman had pos- in every brigade. Each man, if the enemy be uncovsession of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, ered, might fire with equally careful a.m., as often as * * It is also true that I opposed secession in and that the Yankees had captured one of the Gulf | ten muzzle-loaders, and without a tenth of the exposure

occasion, uttered the sentiment that secession would be | The enemy still holds his position at Coosa whatchie, acts of kindness extended to his creatures. No one need "a crime," is entirely without the shadow of founda- about three quarters of a mile from the Charleston and nitely, without any change of his own position. The try to prevent any one from giving anything to the ladies tion. The clear right of a State, under the compact of Savannah Railroad track. His batteries continue to value of such an arm in repelling a charge, is almost 1787, to resume the full exercise of all her delegated shell every passing train. With this exception, all is beyond estimation. On the part of the attacking par-

> The railroad bridge over the Savannah River has not | possible. The endeavor on the other side, is to pour was never questioned by me. This was the doc- been burned, as was reported. The structure burned in the utmost number of well aimed shots. trine of the States Rights party of Georgia, under the | was the long and important trestlework on the Georgia | The Spencer rifle would be the exact thing for this

We learn that the bridge over the Ogeechee River | the enemy was in close range; for these rifles would

Georgia seceded in 1861, even against my own judg- The city yesterday was full of rumors of various proach or retreat. The rapidity and accuracy of these ment, I stood by her acis. To her alone I owed utti- kinds, which we could trace to no authentic source .mate allegiance. Her cause became my cause; ber The most trustworthy report reaches us via Hardeedestiny became my destiny. From that day to this ville, and is to the effect that heavy fighting was going that cause has engaged every energy of my on at noon on Monday, near the race course, which is heart, head and soul, and in it they will only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had the latter could, without an unbecoming precipitation, continue to be enlisted to the bitter end. Should nobly maintained their position and repulsed the ene- regain cover, three successive balls whistled near him,

> The Goldsboro' State Journal of the 15th inst., bas THE LATE RAID BELOW. The raiders came and have gone, and beyond the

usual scare, nobody is much hurt. We happened to be down in the lower part of Pi

county on Sunday last, and almost stumbled on the States that may arise. I make no boast of consistency, raiders. They ascended the south bank of the Neuse our school boys know very well, died at Bradford, near this point we made the acquaintance of the gentle- intensely southern as any paper in the Confederacy.-

All Objuaries and private publications of every characer, are charged as advertisements. as No advertisement, reflecting upon private character Can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 1 square, of 10 lines or teas, for each and every juser-

· Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each

the force was about 700 strong. We understand they had a few boats in the expedition, but we doubt it. Having driven our pickets back at Beckton's, the enemy pushed on towards Kinston, and reached the neighborhood of that place the same evening. What followed we learn from others.

Our Kinston correspondent, under date 14th says, Saturday and Sunday artillery firing on both sides was the enemy numbered about 1000, and consisted of portions of the 132d New York and 15th Massachusetts lery-all-under the command of Lt. Col. Hitchcock, of LIST OF WOUNDED RECSIVED AT HOSPITAL NO. 1, BROUGH- the 132d N. Y. infantry.

They went within two miles of Kinston, where they encountered a portion of the 3d N. C. cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Beard, and a section of Cumming's battery, all commanded by Lieut. Col. J. B. Starr. The casualties on our side are three men of the cavalry captured and one wounded. None killed .-Lieut. John B. Wooten, of Capt. Foy's company, captured a Yankee cavalryman, his horse and accoutrements and brought them in.

As might be expected the Yankees committed the usna! excesses-plandering and robbing indiscriminately." Wm. H. West, Jacob West, Shadrack Randall and Mrs. George C. Hartsfield suffered most severely, being robbed of everything of value. We don't think this crowd expected to meet Sher-

man-they simply went out to rob and they did it.

BATTLE OF COOSAWHATCHIE. From Capts. Nichols and Hill, who have just arrived from the South Carolina coast, the Constitutionalist bas received a detailed account of the recent battles on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. On the 6th inst., the enemy advanced from Gregory's Landing, having reached that point on the Tulafinny river in seventy barges. They advanced upon our po-

sition at Tulaffuny trestle. Gen. Gartrell was in command at that post, and with his accostomed vigor and alacrity prepared to meet them. Our force was comparatively small in numbers but full of pluck. The 5th Georgia was first sent out to feel the enemy. and, if possible, ascertain his strength. His force was reported at 1000 men. The 5th held its ground, but being outnumbered, sent for reinforcements. The 1st Georgia Reserves was sent to their support. The fight commenced in earnest about eleven o'clock, just half a mile from the bri ge. The enemy was continually re-

inforced, until he had brought up from 2,500 to 3,000 men. The engagement was stubborn on both sides .--At first we drove the Yankees, but their fresh troops compelled us to yield ground, until we had regained our first position, which we held. loss was about one hundred kided and wounded. That of the enemy unknown, but supposed to have been

That night the Yankees brought up eight pieces of artillery and shelled our position. The practice was admirable, every shell bursting immediately above the rail road and tearing up the track in several places. On Friday morning, the 9th instant the enemy made a bint towards Pocotaligo. Their direct attack however, was more to the left, between I ulaffony trestle and the Coosa whatchie bridge. Their advance line

was met by our skirmishers. Reinforcements coming up on both sides, the battle become general. The ground was stubbornly contested. A swamp in-He reports that on Saturday, 10th inst., three sev- | tervened between the hostile forces, and the fusilade was eral and severe charges were made against our lines kept up over this neutral ground. At last the order between the Central and Gulf Railroads, and about five | was given our men to advance. They did so with a miles from the city, beginning at 1 P. M. These as- | yell, and plunging across the marsh, grappled with the saults were repulsed in good style, and with good spirit | enemy and thrust him back upon his breastworks --

> But as it was, we foiled all efforts to destroy the rail road, and gave the enemy a severe drupping. Our loss was about 100 killed and wounded.

The Georgia Reserves fought like veterans, and won the admiration of all. the brave Gen. Gartrell was severely wounded by a shell in the left arm and side.

The Sp neer hifle, The most formidable of the breach-loading small arms which have been employed in the present hostilities, is the Spencer rifle. The rapidity with which it may be fired, without the least change of position, makes it very effective, and with very little hazard to him who uses it, if once under cover. The stock of the gun is hollow, and is a magazine of cartridges. The action of the lock in disthar, ing and re-cocking brings the next. cartridge into position, and so on, until the supply is exhausted. The magez ne is then replenished in a half

minute, and the process is repeated. The objection to the use of breech loading small arms is, that the men, in excitement, fire aw y their ammunition without proper consideration or corresponding effect. There is a great deal of noise, a great capidity of firing, with but little execution. Before a battle is fairly joined the cartridges are exhausted. The use of breech-loaders has been pretry much confined to cavalrymen because of the facilities they possess of carrying abundance of an municion, thus acceting one of the difficulties in the use of breech-loaders by the infantry -Hence with the cavalry, and particularly with the enemy, the use of breech loaders is almost universal; and of these the Spencer rifle is now most extensively em-

The captures which we have made from the enemy embrace a large number of these Spencer rifles. It would be eminently desirable to arm our cavalry with them, and thus remove that inequality between the opposing lines which told so heavily against us in the cavalry encounters of the past campaige. A practical difficulty exists, however, which we are informed has not yet been removed. We call to it the altention of our ordnance department, that the ingenuity which has won so many triumphs in obviating other difficulties may perform a similar service in this case. The Spencer rifle cannot be used with any cartridge yet furnished to our soldiers. The cartridges are put up in copper cases of peculiar machanism, which we have not yet undertaken to make. Hence our valuable captures are stacked away in or armories, as so much dead weight. The thing needed is the manufacture of car-

Each time the Yankee assaulting column was repulsed tageous use of these rapid shooters in the hands of with heavy loss. Their nearest approach to our forti- infantrymen, in regular battle? We should think so: fications was within a distance of about two hundred and if so, there is no estimating the effectiveness of a company of men thus armed, in every regiment, or even 1850, as a question of policy, but not as a matter of passenger trains, containing, amongst other persons, R. of his person. Once under shelter nothing would remain but to select his successive objects, aim, pull the trigger, aim, pull the trigger, and so on, almost indefithe utmost celerity, so as to receive as few volleys as

latter service. There would be no rik in waiting till my would be annihilated before they could either apguns were illustrated when our forces were North of the Chickahominy. A Yunkee sharpshooter, from a tree top, opened upon a Confederate officer, who showed himself a yard or two out of the trenches, and before one of which pierced his garments. Whether these guns, he vever, can be introduced ad-

vantageously into the infantry service or not, there is no controversy as to the expediency of putting breechloaders into the hands of cavalrymen. If we use them at all, we should use the best we can get; and a large number of the best the world has yet produced are in our pessession, but idle for went of carridges. So we are informed by cavalrymen-will the orduince department please to take notice ?- Kich. Sentinel.

so far as party relations are concerned—these I have from Newbern, and at about 10 o'clock, a. m., when In Renaisance "Louisiagaise," is the title of a paper up nearly as high as Coward's bridge, they fired a few punished in New Orleans. It is the organ of the B. Greenleaf, an eminent mathematician, and whom shots at our pickets in the Becton old field. It was French-American population of the South, and is as